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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/866,375	05/25/2001	Ruiguo Yang	CTX-071 (1545/124)	4422
959	7590	06/13/2005	EXAMINER	
LAHIVE & COCKFIELD, LLP. 28 STATE STREET BOSTON, MA 02109			NGUYEN, DUSTIN	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2154		

DATE MAILED: 06/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/866,375	YANG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Dustin Nguyen	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 March 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 03/14/2005.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.



DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 – 20 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 2, 4-9, 12, 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clapp et al. [US Patent No 6,073,192], in view of Hanko [US Patent No 6,483,515].

4. As per claim 1, Clapp discloses the invention substantially as claimed including a method of remotely controlling, by a server, the formation of an off-screen surface at a client coupled to the server via a communications network, the method being performed at the server and comprising the steps of:

instructing the client to select a first memory region for allocation to the off-screen surface [i.e. select a window and allocate memory for off-screen] [628 and 630, Figure 12; and col 11, lines 33-41], the first memory region corresponding to a memory coupled to the client [i.e. local off-screen window buffer] [604, Figure 11].

Clapp does not specifically disclose

transmitting indicia of a graphical data to the client; and
instructing the client to copy the graphical data associated with the indicia to a particular location within the first memory region.

Hanko discloses

transmitting display information to remote system including the tile image data, number of repetitions and coordinate data [Abstract; and col 7, lines 10-16]; and
the remote system copying the tile image data into the frame buffer [Abstract; and col 1, lines 47-55].

It would have been obvious to a person skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Clapp and Hanko because Clapp's teaching of repetitions information including coordinate data would allow data to be correctly stored for display.

5. As per claim 2, Clapp discloses specifying a plurality of attributes associated with the off-screen surface [Figure 10; and col 14, lines 7-23 and lines 47-67].

6. As per claim 4, Clapp does not specifically disclose wherein the indicia of the graphical data corresponds to an index, the index identifying a location of the graphical data within a cache memory coupled to the client. Hanko discloses the replication information includes coordinate data representing the position of the display area and storing the image data starting at a location in a frame buffer corresponding to a coordinate location [col 1, lines 47-52; and col 7, lines 11-15]. It would have been obvious to combine the teaching of Clapp and Hanko

because Hanko's teaching would enable faster access to information to increase system performance.

7. As per claim 5, Clapp discloses instructing the client to update an on-screen surface associated with the client using the copied graphical data in the off-screen surface [i.e. the active window is brought to the foreground of the display] [col 11, lines 40-45; and col 12, lines 20-22].

8. As per claim 6, Clapp discloses storing a duplicate of the off-screen surface in a memory coupled to the server [606, Figure 11].

9. As per claim 7, Clapp discloses upon receiving an indication of an error condition, transmitting at least one portion of the duplicate off-screen surface to the client; and instructing the client to copy the at least one portion of the duplicate off-screen surface to an on-screen surface associated with the client [i.e. draw command to update window] [638, Figure 12; col 11, lines 46-64; and col 12, lines 23-36].

10. As per claim 8, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 7. Furthermore, Clapp discloses instructing the client to select a second memory region; and instructing the client to copy the graphical data to a particular location within the second memory region [i.e. double buffering] [col 10, lines 64-col 11, lines 4].

11. As per claim 9, Clapp discloses wherein the graphical data corresponds to a bitmap [col 11, lines 43-46].
12. As per claim 12, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 1. Furthermore, Clapp discloses client agent [242, Figure 11] and server agent [262, Figure 11].
13. As per claim 14, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 4.
14. As per claim 15, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 2.
15. As per claim 16, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 6.
16. As per claim 17, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 5. Furthermore, Clapp discloser discarding the off-screen surface stored within the first memory region upon the occurrence of an error condition [i.e. overwrite] [col 11, lines 60-64].
17. As per claim 18, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 9.
18. Claims 3, 10, 11, 13, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clapp et al. [US Patent No 6,073,192], in view of Hanko [US Patent No 6,483,515], and further in view of Peterson [US Patent Application No 2003/0084052].

19. As per claim 3, Clapp and Hanko do not specifically disclose wherein the indicia of the graphical data corresponds to a fuzzy key, the fuzzy key identifying a location of the graphical data within a persistent storage memory coupled to the client. Clapp discloses a fuzzy logic used in searching and retrieving information in database and also a memory tag in a fuzzy logic system that include descriptors that not only identify and classify but grade or weight the information [paragraph 0006]. It would have been obvious to a person skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Clapp, Hanko and Peterson because Peterson's teaching of fuzzy logic would provide a way to identify information for correct update data to maintain its integrity.

20. As per claim 10, Peterson discloses wherein the graphical data corresponds to a glyph [paragraph 0096].

21. As per claim 11, Peterson discloses wherein the graphical data corresponds to a strip [0115].

22. As per claim 13, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 3.

23. As per claims 19 and 20, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 10 and 11.

24. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

25. A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire **3 (three) months and 0 (zero) days** from the mail date of this letter. Failure to respond within the period for response will result in **ABANDONMENT** of the application (see 35 U.S.C 133, M.P.E.P 710.02, 710.02(b)).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dustin Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-3971. The examiner can normally be reached on flex.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached at 3968. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2154

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Dustin Nguyen

Examiner

Art Unit 2154



VIET D. VU
PRIMARY EXAMINER